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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JULY 1985

published August 1985

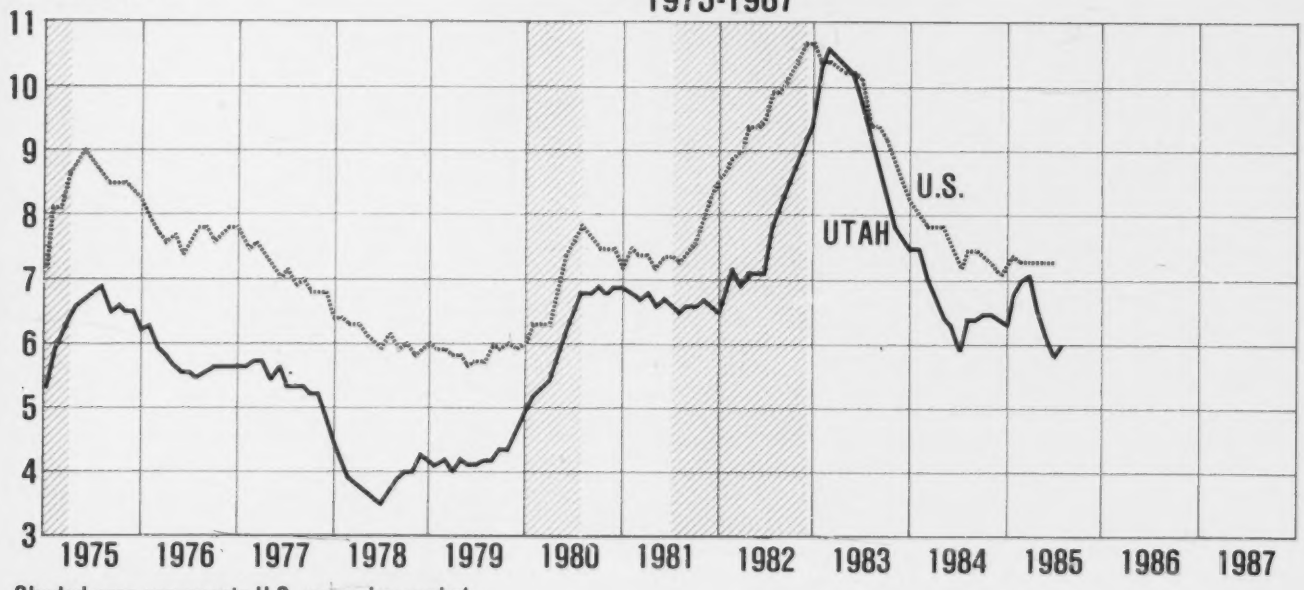
RELATIVELY UNCHANGED

Nothing exceptionally earth shaking is indicated by the latest round of labor market statistics for Utah. Basically, employment totals show most industries still holding their own, the State's unemployment rate continuing to hover around 6.0 percent, and most other business activities relatively unchanged. One disconcerting development, however, was some recently announced layoffs in the computer components manufacturing and assembly industry. This industry has certainly had a rough go of it in 1985, after a successful 1984.

Nationally, most economic measures also suggest a status quo condition. This is clearly illustrated by the United State's civilian unemployment rate being locked in at 7.3 percent for almost all of 1985. Most other business indicators have had ups and downs, but essentially implying a national economy in a holding pattern.

FEATURE ARTICLE:
HARD AT WORK: Women in the Utah Labor Force
Comparative Non-Farm Job Growth, and Unemployment Rates, for Mountain States and United States, page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

MOST NEW JOBS FROM SERVICES, TRADES, AND GOVERNMENT

Utah had 623,800 jobs in nonagricultural industries in July, up 3.9 percent from a year ago. This 3.9 percent increase meant nearly 24,000 new jobs were generated in Utah during the last year. Over 90.0 percent of these came from services, trades, and government. Slower job growth in construction and manufacturing, plus substantial mining declines, are major reasons why service producing sectors are gaining such a large share of new employment.

The moderating employment increases in most of Utah's basic industries has produced a current overall nonfarm job growth rate almost identical to the nation's. This is not a normal occurrence. Typically, the State generates jobs at a higher percentage rate than does the United States. This is evidenced by the table on the bottom half of page seven. In only one year (1980) since 1977 has the nation outperformed Utah in percentage job growth. The table also presents nonfarm employment and unemployment rate comparisons between Utah and the other Mountain States.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES SLIGHTLY

Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for July was pegged at 6.0 percent. This was slightly higher than June's revised 5.8 percent but was below July 1984's 6.4 percent. There are approximately 2,000 fewer Utahns out of work now than a year ago. During the past year the rate has mostly fluctuated between 6.0 and 7.0 percent.

As usual, county unemployment rates varied widely throughout the State in July, ranging from 1.6 percent in Rich County to 14.1 percent in Wasatch County. The dissimilar industrial mixes and different seasonal patterns for employment and unemployment account mainly for the wide range of county jobless rates.

County unemployment rate levels or movements do not always reflect the true economic picture. A perfect example of this is Juab County. Its unadjusted jobless rate has nosedived from 25.7 percent in January to 12.7 percent in July. A drop of this magnitude would seem to imply tremendous improvement. This is just not the case. The economic status in Juab County is still quite bleak even though some new jobs have been created because of seasonal increases in construction activity. Most of the decrease in their unemployment rate has resulted from people leaving the labor force, and the possible undercounting of joblessness because of statistical limitations in the unemployment rate estimating methodology. The smaller a locale, the less reliable the unemployment rate estimate.

For the most part, unemployment rates give a good indication of economic conditions in an area. But other yardsticks should also be examined before drawing any rash conclusions.

NEW PUBLICATIONS:

VETERANS IN UTAH: A current review of Utah's Veteran population, its size, geographical distribution, and Labor Force participation. Phone 533-2293

DIRECTORY OF UTAH BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY - 1985:
Listing of Utah Firms by Standard Industrial Classification, by City and County, and alphabetically. Available from Utah Division of Business and Economic Development, 6150 State Office Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114. Phone 533-5325. Price $15.

HARD AT WORK: Women In The Utah Labor Force.
An in-depth review of women's participation in Utah's Labor Force, including characteristics by age, occupation, earnings, employment, unemployment, etc. Phone 533-2744.

HARD AT WORK: Women in the Utah Labor Force

By Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

This article summarizes a study by the same name to be released shortly by the Utah Department of Employment Security.

Brigham Young, the driving force behind Utah colonization, once said:

> We believe that women are useful not only to sweep houses, wash dishes, make beds, and raise babies, but that they should stand behind the counter, study law or physics, or become good bookkeepers and be able to do the business in any counting house, and all this to enlarge their sphere of usefulness for the benefit of society at large.

Women have always played an important part in Utah's economy—whether in or out of the paid labor force. In the first election following Utah's 1896 admission to statehood, Mattie Hughes Cannon, a medical doctor, ran against her husband for the state legislature, won the seat, and became the first woman in the nation to be elected a state senator. Utah can also claim the first female university president and one of the first women mayors. But what is the current role of Utah women in the work force? Are they still in the forefront of employment advances for their sex? Utah women are currently participating in the labor market in record numbers and proportions. Why do Utah women continue to move into the work force? How have demographic changes affected this exodus from the home to the workplace and how have women's lives changed because they maintain paid employment outside of the home?

THE CHANGING FACE OF UTAH'S FEMALE POPULATION

Most of the alterations in female work patterns are inter-related to other demographic changes in Utah and in society generally. Women, with a 50.4 percent share, currently outnumber men in Utah's population—a change from the early 50s when the State's population consisted of more males than females. Unless you've been living in a media vacuum, you're also aware that Utah has the youngest population in the country and that it is one of the fastest growing states. For example, the Utah 1980 median age equaled 24.2 years compared to the U.S. median of 30.0 years. Marriage is also an important part of the average adult Utahn's life. While the ratio of married couples compared to the total adult population in the state has dropped significantly in the past few decades, Utahn's still retain a higher propensity for the marital condition than do their fellow Americans (nearly 70 percent of Utah adults are married compared to 65 percent of American adults). Simple observation and statistics reveal that not only are more people getting divorced, but never-married adults are putting off the marital plunge. The divorce rate has more than doubled since the 1950s and the proportion of the 20 to 24 year-old population which has never married has increased about 10 percentage points.

You might guess that Utah's extremely young population is indicative of a fairly hefty fertility rate. Good guess. The 1984 Utah fertility rate weighed in at 23 births per 1,000 population; the U.S. rate measured only 15 babies per 1,000 people. However, in Utah as well as the nation, fertility rates are declining among most women. Utah women in their childbearing years are delaying births and are limiting family size overall when compared to their immediate predecessors. On the other hand, this drop in Utah female fertility does not approach the decline in the rate for their sisters nationwide; but then, Utahn's have shown a historic inclination to be more prolific than the rest of the country.

The people of Utah have always prided themselves on their high academic achievements and have always ranked near the top of the nation in the average years of school completed. Overall, educational levels are increasing for both sexes within the Beehive State. However, Utah females may be losing ground in comparison to the rest of the nation. While more than half of all U.S. college students were women in the fall of 1982, females made up only 43 percent of Utah college enrollees (that puts Utah at the bottom of the country including the District of Columbia in these terms). Moreover, Utah women still show a disproportionate tendency to major in the humanities, education, and nursing. However, some changes are being made—more business, law, and medical degrees are going to women.

What does all this interesting information have to do with Utah women in the labor force? Well, research indicates that several interesting correlations exist between these demographic characteristics and women's work experience. For one thing, studies have consistently found that the fewer children a women has the more likely she is to be employed outside the home. In the field of education, research indicates that the more schooling a woman has the fewer children she births or expects to have and the more likely she is to be a labor force participant. Given Utah's atypical demographic characteristics and these relationships, we might expect their labor force experience to be different than women's nationwide.

UTAH WOMEN AT WORK

Utah women have been steadily moving into the workplace since the turn of the century (when the government started keeping records) and are currently participating in the labor force in record numbers. For example, in 1900, an estimated 13 percent of Utah's adult females worked outside the home. By 1940, almost a fourth of Utah women were labor force participants. Now, the Current Population Survey estimates that 54.4 percent of all Utah women 16 years and older were either working or looking for a job in 1984 and that Utah women made up 42 percent of the total labor force. In the thirty years between 1950 and 1980 Utah's labor force expanded more than one and one-half times and Utah women accounted for 62 percent of this growth. While it may seem that women have flooded into the job market in the last few years, actually the increase in their participation has been fairly gradual—growing about 6 to 8 percentage points a decade. In spite of the fact that Utah women initially lagged behind the rest of the American women, Utah's female participation rate registers slightly higher than the rate for the country as a whole (probably a reflection of Utah's youthful population). Moreover, female rates do tend to be understated as, statistically, the average woman outlives the average man. Interestingly enough, while women's participation rates have climbed, men have actually decreased their labor force participation as earlier retirement has become more and more popular.

Young, single women are the most likely to be out there working nine to five, but married women and young mothers have been in the vanguard of the exodus to the workplace. More than half of Utah's married women are currently involved in the civilian labor force. Mothers of young (preschool) children, while least likely of all to work, have joined the work force at the fastest rate in the last 30 years and about 45 percent are currently labor force participants. One unfortunate characteristic of the female work experience is the high unemployment rates they suffer. The only instance in recent history when Utah women have *not* displayed higher unemployment rates than men occurred in the 1982-83 recession when male dominated industries (such as mining, construction, heavy manufacturing) sustained the brunt of the economic malaise. Women also make up the largest share of discouraged workers—those who have stopped looking for work because of real or perceived barriers to their employment.

As far as work patterns go, Utah women are much more likely to work part-time than are Utah men or for that matter other American women. Just about one-third of the female labor force pursued part-time employment during 1984. Moreover, full-time working women generally put in fewer hours than their male counterparts (42 hours per week in 1984 compared to 47 hours a week for men). However, women still show a strong attachment to the labor force; and their worklife is also expanding. Since 1950, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has estimated that increases in female worklife outpaced gains in life expectancy by 2 to 1.

CHART 1
UTAH FEMALE SHARE OF POPULATION, LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, AND FULL-TIME WORKERS, 1984

WOMEN PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN UTAH'S LABOR MARKET

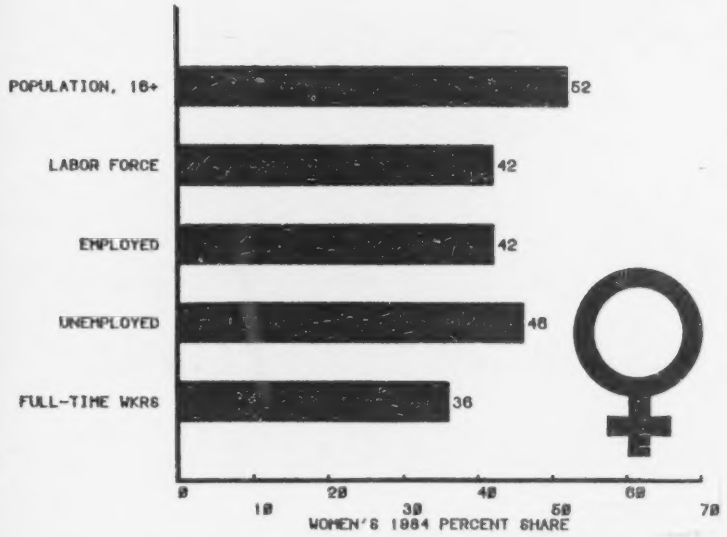


CHART 2
UTAH FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE AND
LABOR FORCE SHARE, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, AND 1984

UTAH WOMEN HAVE BEEN STEADILY INCREASING
THEIR LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND SHARE

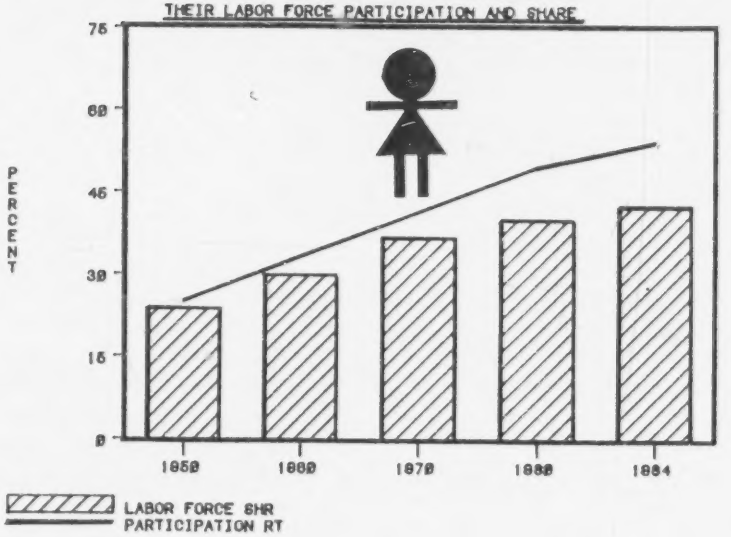


CHART 3
UTAH FEMALE SHARE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, 1970 AND 1984

WOMEN HAVE INCREASED THEIR SHARE OF
MOST OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

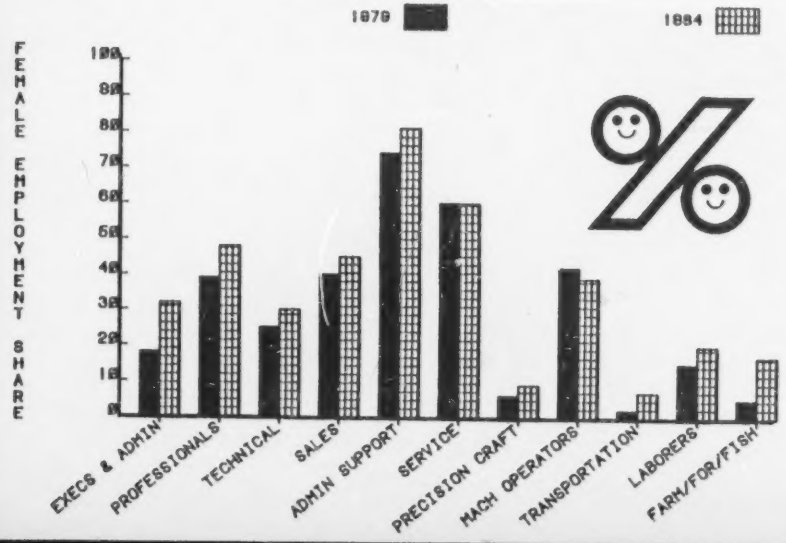
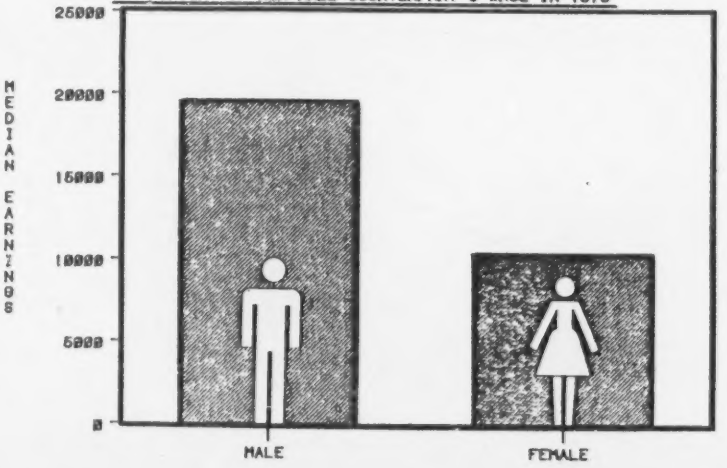


CHART 4
UTAH MEDIAN EARNINGS OF YEAR-ROUND, FULL-TIME WORKERS
BY SEX, 1979

THE AVERAGE YEAR-ROUND, FULL-TIME, UTAH WOMAN WORKER MADE ONLY
53 PERCENT OF HER MALE COUNTERPART'S WAGE IN 1979



Why have women continued their trek to the work place in ever increasing numbers? In the first place, for increasing numbers of unmarried and married women, work force participation has become an economic necessity. Moreover, falling fertility, smaller families, and delayed childbirth make combining a job with home responsibilities easier, while recent gains in women's educational attainment brings access to more interesting and better paying jobs. Additionally, changes in social mores have made employment acceptable and even mandatory for certain groups of women. However, perhaps the most important reason for the influx of women into the labor force can be stated simply—the jobs were there. Recent growth in overall employment has been heavily concentrated in occupations traditionally thought of as "women's work" providing a lure to women not already employed.

THE PINK COLLAR GHETTO

You may not know it, but a ghetto exists in Utah—not a ghetto of race or of place—but a ghetto of pink collar jobs where women congregate. Even though you've heard such names as Sally Ride, Geraldine Ferraro, and so on blasting out of your televisions as network news covered their exploits as first female astronaut and first woman vice presidential candidate, in actuality sexual segregation by occupation has not changed significantly in forty years. While a few women have been making progress into male sanctums of employment, most women still remain in jobs where more than half their occupational co-workers are of the same sex. In fact, one study revealed that between 1950 and 1970 more men moved into traditional "women's jobs" than vice versa.

Between the Census years of 1970 and 1980, Utah women made the largest share gains in the occupations of insurance investigator, computer operator, science technician, bus driver and public relations specialist. Women appear to be making more inroads into professional, technical and managerial jobs than blue collar, mechanical or structural positions. Moreover, backsliding is occurring some areas of occupational segregation—secretarial and typing professions have become even more heavily packed with females than they were in the past. For example, the 1980 Census showed that 99 percent of the secretaries in Utah were women. Moreover, the industrial distributions of women closely reflect occupational concentrations. Women are severely underrepresented in such industries as mining, construction, and heavy manufacturing. However, they make up most of the private household workers and the *overwhelming* majority of unpaid family workers.

So, sexual segregation by occupation exists in Utah? Why worry? After all, the whole system has worked fine up to this point. Hasn't it? First of all, most any economist will tell you that occupational segregation with total disregard for individual ability creates inefficiencies and inequities in the market. Unfortunately, inefficient allocation of resources lowers the state's overall economic output and hurts everyone—*not just women*. Another huge disadvantage of occupational segregation occurs because of the fact that jobs traditionally held to be "woman's work" almost invariably pay low salaries. Female dominated positions also generally lack status, and provide limited chances for advancement. As more dual earner families come on the scene, these factors affect not only women themselves but their family's economic well-being as well. Sometimes, giving up the wife's services in the home may not be worth the slim paycheck she contributes.

Why does this "pink collar ghetto" exist? After all, no one is forcing women into a limited number of occupational slots. Well, a number of theories have been advanced to account for the perpetuity of "the ghetto." Some argue that women may consciously trade off the disadvantages mentioned above for the flexibility and reduced demands that female occupations usually seem to offer, making it easier for them to combine work and family responsibilities. Moreover, women may underestimate the chances that they will work continuously or later on in life. (The "Prince Charming or Mr. Wealthy will carry me away" syndrome.) Women may select predominately female occupations because they think that these jobs are the only ones open to them, or they may be denied access to certain positions because of repressed or outright sexual discrimination. Whatever the reason, occupational segregation does exist in Utah as well as in the country at large.

WOMEN AND THE 60¢ DOLLAR

In 1979, according to Census data, the median earnings for year-round, full-time, female workers registered only 53 percent of the median earnings for the comparable group of Utah men. In other words, the average Utah female made a little more than half of the average Utah male's wage. This phenomenon has come to be known as the "earnings gap." Historically (at least since 1950), according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the U.S. female/male earnings ratio for full-time, year-round workers has hovered right around 60 percent. (Figures vary depending on whose data you use and on what groups of workers are included. However, a substantial gap always exists.) During the past recession, the gap between male and female earnings narrowed somewhat; but recent data indicate that the shrinkage occurred partially because of the characteristics of the past recession (which hit male dominated industries the hardest) rather than from any "real" gains. During 1983 (the most recent BLS reading available), the U.S. female/male earnings ratio climbed to 64 percent. However, the 1984 ratio for wage and salary workers (another more up-to-date figure) dropped from recession levels indicating women may not have made as much progress as originally anticipated.

How do occupation, education, and age affect "the gap?" Well, the best paying jobs for men tend also to be the best paying jobs for women (you know, managers, doctors, lawyers). However women's earnings in those professions do not even approach those of men—the female/male earnings ratio is still 60 percent or lower. And while education seems to be a fairly good predictor of income for both sexes, in 1979, the median income for Utah women with four years of college was less than the median income for Utah men with a seventh grade education. (By definition, "income" includes other types of payments in addition to earnings.) By age, the income gap is smallest for those under 20 years-old.

Utah wives contributed 16 percent of total married couple earnings in 1979 (less than American wives in general). Understandably, dual earner couples where both individuals worked full-time and all year-round generated the highest family earnings. However, even when the woman worked full-time and her spouse worked part-time, the wife provided little more than half of the couple's total earnings. In addition, the better educated the husband, the smaller the fraction of the family's income is contributed by the wife regardless of her educational background.

So the evidence of an earnings gap seems irrefutable, but why does it exist? What explanation can be given for such a huge difference in male and female earnings? Many arguments have been presented in an attempt to logically account for the gap. However, no research (at least to my knowledge) has been able to completely explain it away. Some people say that women have "career preferences" for lower paying "female occupations." However, even in professions which are essentially female, men consistently out earn women. Some research even suggests that "female jobs" may pay less merely because women are paid less in any position. Others blame part of the gap on the fact that many women want to move in and out of the work force, choosing to remain at home, if they can, while their children are young. However, at least one study indicates that most women can be separated into two different categories—those always in the labor market and those always out. Moreover, women with life-long job commitments do not make significantly more money than those women who move continuously in and out of the labor force.

Some economists contend that females are relatively new to certain areas and that as women work up career ladders, some of the differential may disappear. Women do tend to have spent less time in a particular job than men, but research indicates that this discrepancy accounts for only about 4 percent of "the gap." In addition, women aren't generally as well educated as men and tend to remain disproportionately illiterate in mathematics, science and engineering. Again, research shows that differences in education accounts for only a small portion of the earnings differential. Some attest that women are paid less than men with the same characteristics on the same job because they produce less. However, as far as this theory can be measured, equally productive men and women receive unequal wages. On the other hand, although most women are delaying marriage/childbirth and obtaining a better education, significant numbers of very young women are ending up single trying to support themselves

and their children. With no skills or training and often not even a high school education, projected income for many of these women is limited and tends to drag the average down. However, actual research only accounts for about half of the female/male earnings gap, indicating some sort of institutionalized discrimination but not proving it.

THE NOUVEAU POOR

The low incomes most women receive coupled with the growing number of female-headed households has brought a wave of poverty among women and their children. According to the 1980 Census, *one-third* of all female-headed households in Utah had incomes below poverty level in 1979. Moreover, *forty percent* of the children in these households could be ranked as poor. Young unmarried mothers, displaced homemakers, and elderly females make up a large portion of those below the poverty line. The large outlays of governmental funds required to sustain those in the poverty pool have made many individuals interested in providing training to women who want to be self-sufficient.

WHAT'S A MOTHER TO DO?

As a result of their work force participation, Utah women are facing many new challenges. These challenges range from finding adequate low cost child care to dealing with the marital tensions which sometimes result from employment to getting help with the housework. However, while juggling job and family may have a few drawbacks it also supplies advantages. Contrary to the predictions of many, researchers have found that employment has by far the most consistent tie to a woman's good health of any of the factors studied.

TOMORROW

What does the future hold for Utah's female work force? Almost no one believes that women will cease their exodus to the work place. Participation in the labor force for women should increase in the future—the Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts that 60 percent of adult women will be U.S. labor force participants by the year 2000. Most job growth is expected to come in the service sector—jobs typically held by women. The fact that women are in the labor force at all generates demand for service related products and creates jobs. However, working against rapid alterations in the areas of occupations and incomes is the sheer size of the female labor force. A great deal of change must occur to make any statistical change evident. The economic and social climate will also affect women's work experience. However, much of what happens with respect to the female labor force depends on women themselves and their willingness to bring about change.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	July 1985(f)	July 1984	% Change	June 1985(p)	June 1984	% Change	May 1985(r)	May 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	740,700	726,300	2.0	743,400	729,700	1.9	731,000	719,400	1.6
Employed	698,300	682,100	2.4	699,000	684,900	2.1	686,700	674,300	1.8
Unemployed	42,400	44,300	—4.3	44,400	44,800	—0.9	44,300	45,100	—1.8
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	6.1	—	6.0	6.1	—	6.1	6.3	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.0	6.4	—	5.8	5.9	—	6.1	6.3	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	July 1985(f)	July 1984	% Change	June 1985(p)	June 1984	% Change	May 1985(r)	May 1984	% Change
Total	623,800	600,200	3.9	625,900	603,700	3.7	622,600	597,800	4.1
Mining	9,200	11,600	—20.7	9,400	13,500	—30.4	9,600	13,500	—28.9
Metal Mining	1,800	3,500	—48.6	1,800	4,900	—63.3	2,000	5,000	—60.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,800	2,500	4.0	2,800	2,900	—3.4	2,700	2,900	—6.9
Other Mining & Quarrying	4,800	5,600	—14.3	4,800	5,700	—15.8	4,800	5,700	—15.8
Contract Construction	38,500	38,000	1.3	37,300	36,700	1.6	35,400	33,700	5.0
Manufacturing	97,100	95,200	2.0	96,900	95,100	1.9	96,100	93,900	2.3
Durable Goods	68,900	67,800	1.6	68,400	67,300	1.6	67,900	66,300	2.4
Primary Metals	4,900	5,600	—12.5	5,000	6,000	—16.7	5,100	6,000	—15.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	21,500	21,100	1.9	21,500	20,800	3.4	21,300	20,700	2.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9,900	9,900	0.0	9,700	9,600	1.0	9,700	9,400	3.2
Transportation Equipment	14,400	13,000	10.8	14,200	12,700	11.8	14,100	12,400	13.7
Other Durable Goods	18,200	18,300	—0.5	18,100	18,200	—0.5	17,700	17,800	—0.6
Non-Durable Goods	28,200	27,400	2.9	28,500	27,800	2.5	28,200	27,600	2.2
Food & Kindred Products	9,200	8,900	3.4	9,100	8,800	3.4	8,900	8,700	2.3
Textile & Apparel Products	6,100	6,300	—3.2	6,200	6,600	—6.1	6,200	6,600	—6.1
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3,600	3,700	—2.7	3,600	3,700	—2.7	3,600	3,600	0.0
Other Non-Durable Goods	9,300	8,500	9.4	9,500	8,700	9.2	9,400	8,700	8.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37,300	36,700	1.6	37,100	36,500	1.6	36,700	36,300	1.1
Railroad Transportation	3,700	4,000	—7.5	3,700	4,000	—7.5	3,800	4,100	—7.3
Other Transportation	17,100	16,200	5.6	17,000	16,200	4.9	16,600	16,000	3.8
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16,600	16,400	1.8	16,500	16,300	1.2	16,300	16,200	0.6
Trade	148,600	141,500	5.0	148,300	141,200	5.0	147,100	138,900	5.9
Wholesale Trade	36,300	35,000	3.7	36,100	34,800	3.7	35,700	34,400	3.8
Retail Trade	112,300	106,500	5.5	112,200	106,400	5.5	111,400	104,500	6.6
Building Materials	5,700	5,600	1.8	5,700	5,600	1.8	5,500	5,400	1.9
Food Stores	19,500	18,200	7.1	19,400	18,000	7.8	19,300	17,500	10.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14,400	13,200	9.1	14,200	13,000	9.2	13,800	12,700	8.7
Eating & Drinking Places	35,500	33,200	6.9	35,700	33,600	6.2	35,600	33,000	7.9
Other Retail	37,200	36,300	2.5	37,100	36,100	2.8	37,200	35,900	3.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	31,300	30,100	4.0	31,400	30,200	4.0	31,100	29,700	4.7
Services	129,500	120,800	7.2	129,000	120,300	7.2	126,900	117,700	7.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9,600	9,400	2.1	9,500	9,300	2.2	9,200	8,800	4.5
Personal Business Services & Amusements	45,600	41,100	10.9	45,300	40,900	10.8	44,000	39,700	10.8
Medical & Other Health Services	33,400	31,700	5.4	33,300	31,700	5.0	33,100	31,300	5.8
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	27,500	26,700	3.0	27,500	26,500	3.8	27,600	26,400	4.5
Other Services	13,400	12,000	11.7	13,400	11,800	13.6	13,000	11,500	13.0
Government	132,300	126,300	4.8	136,400	130,100	4.8	139,700	134,100	4.2
Federal Government	39,500	38,000	3.9	39,400	37,800	4.2	39,500	37,600	5.1
U.S. Federal Defense	23,400	22,400	4.5	23,300	22,300	4.5	23,200	22,300	4.0
Other Federal Government	16,100	15,600	3.2	16,100	15,500	3.9	16,300	15,300	6.5
State Government	34,100	33,200	2.7	35,400	34,100	3.8	36,800	36,100	1.9
State Education	18,000	17,300	4.0	19,300	18,100	6.6	20,900	20,300	3.0
Other State Government	16,100	15,800	1.9	16,100	15,900	1.3	16,000	15,800	1.3
Local Government	58,700	55,100	6.5	61,600	58,300	5.7	63,400	60,500	4.8
Local Education	33,500	30,900	8.4	37,800	35,500	6.5	40,300	38,200	5.5
Other Local Government	25,200	24,200	4.1	23,800	22,800	4.4	23,100	22,200	4.1
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	July '85 (f)	July '84	Percent Change	June '85 (p)	May '85 (r)	Apr. '85	Mar. '85	Feb. '85	Jan. '85	Dec. '84	Nov. '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	736.3	721.9	2.0	733.0	729.6	734.9	740.1	748.0	753.7	734.6	732.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	692.2	676.0	2.4	690.8	685.2	687.3	687.3	695.3	702.6	688.2	685.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	44.1	46.0	—4.1	42.2	44.4	47.6	52.8	52.7	51.0	46.4	46.9
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.4	—	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.3	6.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	625.7	601.6	4.0	622.9	623.7	622.9	621.8	621.3	622.0	614.2	613.4
Mining	9.2	11.5	—20.0	9.4	9.8	10.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.8	12.0
Contract Construction	35.7	35.2	1.4	35.0	35.6	36.2	36.7	38.7	38.9	36.4	35.8
Manufacturing	96.5	94.5	2.1	96.1	96.8	96.8	96.5	96.8	96.5	94.7	95.1
Durable Goods	68.4	67.2	1.8	67.9	68.5	68.7	68.3	68.4	68.7	67.1	67.3
Nondurable Goods	28.1	27.3	2.9	28.2	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.4	27.8	27.6	27.8
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	36.7	36.1	1.7	36.6	36.6	36.8	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.0	36.8
Trade	149.7	142.5	5.0	148.4	147.9	147.8	147.0	146.3	146.3	143.6	144.1
Wholesale	36.2	34.8	4.0	35.9	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.6	35.6	34.7	35.0
Retail	113.6	107.7	5.5	112.6	112.2	112.0	111.2	110.6	110.7	108.9	109.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	31.1	30.0	3.9	31.2	31.2	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.1	30.1
Services	130.2	121.5	7.2	129.8	129.6	128.4	128.5	127.6	127.8	125.2	124.6
Government	136.5	130.3	4.8	136.4	136.2	135.7	134.3	132.9	133.2	135.4	134.9
Federal	38.8	37.1	4.0	38.4	39.0	38.9	38.6	38.2	38.5	38.7	38.3
State	36.4	35.4	2.8	36.3	35.6	35.7	35.0	34.9	34.9	35.4	35.7
Local	61.5	57.8	6.4	61.8	61.6	61.1	60.7	59.8	59.8	61.3	60.9

[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	June 1985(p)	% Change from June '84	Percent Distribution	June 1985(p)	% Change from June '84	Percent Distribution	June 1985(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	366.0	1.8	100.0	259.9	6.5	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.8	—31.3	2.4	0.6	—14.3	0.2	7.2	76.6
Contract Construction	33.8	0.0	9.2	3.5	20.7	1.3	29.2	78.3
Manufacturing	67.2	2.9	18.4	29.7	—0.3	11.4	63.5	65.5
Durable Goods	50.1	1.8	13.7	18.3	1.1	7.0	44.5	65.1
Nondurable Goods	17.0	5.6	4.6	11.5	—1.7	4.4	19.1	67.0
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.0	2.4	7.1	11.1	0.0	4.3	25.9	69.8
Total Trade	80.1	5.7	21.9	68.2	4.3	26.2	131.5	88.7
Wholesale Trade	26.5	0.8	7.2	9.6	12.9	3.7	30.8	85.3
Retail Trade	53.6	8.3	14.6	58.6	3.0	22.5	100.7	89.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.7	—4.1	3.2	19.7	9.4	7.6	24.4	77.7
Services	62.4	8.1	17.0	66.6	6.4	25.6	99.7	77.3
Total Government	75.9	—0.8	20.7	60.5	12.9	23.3	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.5	3.2	7.0	13.9	6.1	5.3	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.5	2.5	4.5	6.8	9.7	2.6	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	9.0	4.7	2.5	7.1	2.9	2.7	NA	NA
State Government	17.1	—10.0	4.7	18.3	21.2	7.0	NA	NA
State Education	11.2	—8.2	3.1	8.1	37.3	3.1	NA	NA
Other State Government	5.9	—11.9	1.6	10.2	10.9	3.9	NA	NA
Local Government	33.3	1.2	9.1	28.3	11.4	10.9	NA	NA
Local Education	16.7	—3.5	4.6	21.1	15.9	8.1	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.6	5.7	4.5	7.2	1.4	2.8	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	July '85(f)	July '84	% Chg.	June '85(p)	May'85(r)	July'85(f)	July'84	% Chg.	June'85(p)	May'85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**487,400**	477,900	2.0	490,200	483,100	**91,500**	88,800	3.0	91,600	90,000
Employed	**461,300**	451,100	2.3	463,200	456,300	**86,000**	83,400	3.1	85,700	83,900
Unemployed	**26,100**	26,800	—2.6	27,000	26,700	**5,500**	5,400	1.9	6,000	6,100
Percent of Labor Force	**5.4**	5.6	—	5.5	5.5	**6.0**	6.1	—	6.5	6.8
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**444,200**	427,800	3.8	446,300	444,100	**69,400**	66,400	4.5	69,500	69,000
Mining	**2,300**	4,400	—47.7	2,400	2,600	**200**	200	0.0	200	200
Contract Construction	**25,500**	25,200	1.2	24,900	23,500	**3,600**	3,700	—2.7	3,500	3,400
Manufacturing	**66,500**	65,200	2.0	66,800	66,200	**12,600**	12,400	1.6	12,500	12,500
Durable Goods	**48,400**	47,600	1.7	48,200	47,900	**9,400**	9,300	1.1	9,300	9,200
Nondurable Goods	**18,100**	17,600	2.8	18,600	18,300	**3,200**	3,100	3.2	3,200	3,300
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29,400**	29,000	1.4	29,300	28,900	**2,400**	2,300	4.3	2,400	2,300
Total Trade	**110,100**	104,900	5.0	110,100	109,500	**14,700**	14,000	5.0	14,700	14,700
Wholesale Trade	**31,500**	30,300	4.0	31,200	30,900	**1,600**	1,600	0.0	1,700	1,700
Retail Trade	**78,600**	74,600	5.4	78,900	78,500	**13,100**	12,400	5.6	13,000	13,100
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**25,700**	24,700	4.0	25,700	25,400	**2,200**	2,100	4.8	2,200	2,200
Services	**90,700**	84,700	7.1	90,400	89,500	**21,300**	19,900	7.0	21,200	20,700
Total Government	**93,900**	89,700	4.7	96,600	98,400	**12,500**	11,800	5.9	13,000	13,000

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.
[2] Coterminous with Utah County.
Note: The current month's figures are forecast; the previous month's are preliminary. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	July '85(f)	June'85(p)	May'85(r)	July'84	July'85(f)	July'84	% Change	July'85(f)	July'84	% Change
State Total	**5.7**	6.0	6.1	6.1	**740,700**	726,300	2.0	**623,800**	600,100	3.9
Bear River	**4.3**	4.3	4.4	4.9	**49,760**	49,170	1.2	**35,940**	34,660	3.7
Box Elder	**3.8**	3.8	4.0	4.7	**19,610**	19,470	0.7	**13,590**	13,140	3.4
Cache	**4.7**	4.7	4.7	5.1	**29,160**	28,680	1.7	**21,920**	21,110	3.8
Rich	**1.6**	3.6	2.2	3.4	**980**	1,010	—3.0	**420**	410	2.4
Wasatch Front	**5.4**	5.5	5.5	5.6	**487,390**	477,890	2.0	**444,160**	427,820	3.8
North	**4.8**	5.0	4.8	5.7	**153,250**	151,140	1.4	**109,230**	104,370	4.7
Davis	**4.0**	4.1	3.8	4.4	**75,330**	75,390	—0.1	**52,020**	49,780	4.5
Morgan	**3.8**	5.4	5.6	6.3	**2,270**	2,270	0.0	**1,000**	960	4.2
Weber	**5.6**	5.8	5.8	7.0	**75,650**	73,480	3.0	**56,210**	53,640	4.8
South	**5.6**	5.8	5.9	5.6	**334,140**	326,750	2.3	**334,940**	323,450	3.6
Salt Lake	**5.6**	5.7	5.9	5.6	**323,590**	316,530	2.2	**324,180**	313,140	3.5
Tooele	**6.2**	6.5	6.7	6.5	**10,550**	10,220	3.2	**10,760**	10,310	4.4
Mountainlands	**6.4**	6.8	7.3	6.5	**103,940**	100,660	3.3	**77,150**	73,590	4.8
Summit	**7.5**	7.8	9.8	8.6	**9,100**	8,600	5.8	**5,520**	5,090	8.4
Utah	**6.0**	6.5	6.8	6.1	**91,530**	88,840	3.0	**69,410**	66,360	4.6
Wasatch	**14.1**	13.9	15.8	13.1	**3,320**	3,210	3.4	**2,220**	2,140	3.7
Central	**7.5**	7.9	7.7	7.4	**28,560**	28,560	0.0	**16,660**	16,390	1.6
Juab	**12.7**	12.3	14.5	12.7	**2,140**	2,240	—4.5	**1,520**	1,580	—3.8
Millard	**5.1**	5.8	5.7	6.8	**8,710**	8,640	0.8	**5,120**	4,900	4.5
Piute	**9.6**	11.4	10.8	14.3	**480**	510	—5.9	**190**	180	5.6
Sanpete	**12.3**	12.2	11.3	8.9	**7,390**	7,230	2.2	**3,850**	3,830	0.5
Sevier	**4.7**	5.2	5.1	5.1	**8,860**	8,910	—0.6	**5,540**	5,490	0.9
Wayne	**5.8**	7.0	7.4	7.5	**980**	1,020	—3.9	**430**	410	4.9
Southwestern	**5.7**	6.2	6.1	6.8	**29,070**	27,470	5.8	**19,820**	18,250	8.6
Beaver	**5.6**	5.6	4.5	5.8	**2,790**	2,430	14.8	**1,600**	1,330	20.3
Garfield	**7.0**	7.5	9.5	8.4	**2,160**	2,120	1.9	**1,640**	1,550	5.8
Iron	**6.0**	7.1	6.7	7.4	**8,660**	8,460	2.4	**6,400**	6,050	5.8
Kane	**6.8**	6.6	10.7	6.2	**2,170**	2,060	5.3	**1,300**	1,240	4.8
Washington	**5.3**	5.5	4.9	6.4	**13,290**	12,400	7.2	**8,880**	8,080	9.9
Uintah Basin	**7.8**	8.7	9.1	7.5	**19,560**	19,440	0.6	**13,570**	13,260	2.3
Daggett	**2.7**	12.2	3.0	1.8	**480**	460	4.3	**280**	270	3.7
Duchesne	**8.2**	9.8	10.3	8.6	**6,920**	7,040	—1.7	**4,300**	4,220	1.9
Uintah	**7.8**	7.9	8.5	7.0	**12,170**	11,950	1.8	**8,990**	8,770	2.5
Southeastern	**9.9**	10.7	10.9	13.1	**22,450**	23,170	—3.1	**16,500**	16,100	2.5
Carbon	**9.1**	11.0	11.3	13.0	**9,460**	9,510	—0.5	**7,390**	7,000	5.6
Emery	**10.9**	10.8	11.7	14.7	**5,620**	6,090	—7.7	**3,700**	3,760	—1.6
Grand	**11.7**	11.0	11.7	14.6	**3,170**	3,270	—3.1	**2,420**	2,390	1.3
San Juan	**8.9**	9.9	8.2	10.0	**4,200**	4,300	—2.3	**2,990**	2,960	1.0

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1985	May(r) 1985	June 1984	June(p) 1985	May(r) 1985	June 1984	June(p) 1985	May(r) 1985	June 1984
MINING	$504.25	$482.72	$542.15	41.4	41.4	41.8	$12.18	$11.66	$12.97
CONSTRUCTION	503.53	489.75	503.40	39.4	37.5	39.7	12.78	13.06	12.68
MANUFACTURING	365.34	364.97	354.78	39.2	39.8	40.5	9.32	9.17	8.76
Durable Goods	382.15	383.64	365.92	40.1	40.9	41.3	9.53	9.38	8.86
Nondurable Goods	321.40	314.76	324.40	36.9	36.9	38.3	8.71	8.53	8.47
TRADE	243.08	236.81	231.52	31.9	31.2	32.2	7.62	7.59	7.19
Wholesale Trade	368.52	359.29	362.32	37.0	36.7	37.9	9.96	9.79	9.56
Retail Trade	194.65	190.31	181.20	29.9	29.1	30.0	6.51	6.54	6.04
AVERAGE	324.42	319.24	323.28	35.2	34.7	36.0	9.21	9.20	8.98

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1985	May(r) 1985	June 1984	June(p) 1985	May(r) 1985	June 1984	June(p) 1985	May(r) 1985	June 1984
MINING	$578.40	$555.72	$510.06	45.4	44.0	41.3	$12.74	$12.63	$12.35
Metal Mining	498.02	518.01	531.58	37.0	38.6	39.7	13.46	13.42	13.39
Bituminous Coal Mining	655.87	649.72	597.30	42.7	41.2	39.4	15.36	15.77	15.16
CONSTRUCTION	473.55	463.10	484.52	38.5	36.9	38.7	12.30	12.55	12.52
MANUFACTURING	377.88	376.81	352.44	40.2	40.3	39.6	9.40	9.35	8.90
Durable Goods	401.99	404.58	370.15	41.4	42.1	40.9	9.71	9.61	9.05
Primary Metal Industries	613.95	620.84	571.86	42.4	44.0	41.2	14.48	14.11	13.88
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	380.84	374.95	351.19	42.6	42.9	40.6	8.94	8.74	8.65
Transportation Equipment	486.78	484.57	434.43	42.0	42.1	41.1	11.59	11.51	10.57
Nondurable Goods	322.01	313.13	310.25	37.4	36.2	36.5	8.61	8.65	8.50
Food & Kindred Products	299.48	293.56	310.45	36.3	35.8	39.7	8.25	8.20	7.82
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	564.96	554.65	525.62	44.0	43.4	41.0	12.84	12.78	12.82
TRADE	224.85	217.74	218.47	31.1	30.2	31.3	7.23	7.21	6.98
Wholesale Trade	352.08	347.36	349.50	35.6	35.7	37.3	9.89	9.73	9.37
Retail Trade	185.63	178.13	178.77	29.7	28.5	29.5	6.25	6.25	6.06
Food Stores	236.57	224.91	236.39	31.5	29.4	30.9	7.51	7.65	7.65
Other Retail	183.96	180.13	164.02	29.2	29.1	29.5	6.30	6.19	5.56
AVERAGE	325.33	317.97	319.66	35.4	34.6	35.4	9.19	9.19	9.03

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast July '85	Preliminary June '85	Final May '85	Final July '84	Final June '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,730	7,843	9,509	7,962	8,634
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	5,200	4,840	5,682	4,344	5,150
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	12,930	12,683	15,191	12,311	13,784
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,914	9,944	9,131	9,892	9,924
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	6,681	5,878	6,767	5,649	7,066
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,440	1,609	2,058	1,561	1,246
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	10,332	10,911	11,335	12,808	10,723
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.85	1.98	2.09	2.46	2.09
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,385,000	$5,639,852	$6,525,088	$4,243,933	$4,166,332

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					Percent Change			
	June '85	May '85	Apr. '85	Mar. '85	June '84	From Last Month	June '84 to June '85	May '84 to May '85	Apr. '84 to Apr. '85	Mar. '84 to Mar. '85
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**322.3**	321.3	320.1	318.8	310.7	**0.3**	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Food and Beverages	**301.4**	301.0	301.6	301.6	294.3	**0.1**	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
Food at Home	**296.0**	296.2	297.7	298.4	291.4	**—0.1**	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8
Housing	**350.4**	348.5	345.9	344.7	336.2	**0.5**	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
Rent Residential	**263.6**	262.6	260.4	259.2	248.4	**0.4**	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.9
Fuel and Other Util.	**399.4**	393.0	388.7	388.2	390.0	**1.6**	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.1
Medical Care	**401.7**	399.5	398.0	396.5	378.0	**0.6**	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.9
Apparel and Upkeep	**204.6**	205.3	205.9	205.3	197.4	**—0.3**	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.3
Transportation	**321.8**	321.4	320.0	316.7	313.1	**0.1**	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.2
Gasoline	**384.5**	381.4	373.8	360.0	374.9	**0.8**	2.6	1.2	—0.1	—2.3
Energy[2]	**436.8**	431.7	424.4	416.6	428.5	**1.2**	1.9	1.3	0.7	—0.4
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**309.5**	309.9	309.3	308.7	311.4	**—0.1**	—0.6	—0.5	—0.6	—0.7
Finished Goods	**294.0**	294.2	293.1	292.4	291.2	**—0.1**	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.4
Intermediate Materials	**320.2**	319.9	319.4	318.6	321.6	**0.1**	—0.4	—0.3	—0.2	—0.3
Crude Materials	**305.5**	310.0	311.3	312.9	333.2	**—1.5**	—8.3	—6.8	—7.2	—7.2

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ITEM OF ECONOMIC INTEREST

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE MOUNTAIN STATES AND THE UNITED STATES

NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS (thousands)

	MONT.	IDA.	WYO.	COLO.	N. MEX	ARIZ.	UTAH	NEV.	U. S.
1977	264.8	307.4	170.5	1,058.1	415.4	809.3	488.7	308.2	82,471
1978	280.4	331.3	187.4	1,150.0	444.3	895.4	525.4	350.3	86,697
1979	283.8	338.0	200.7	1,218.5	461.0	979.9	548.4	383.7	89,823
1980	280.4	330.0	210.2	1,251.1	465.4	1,014.0	550.8	400.0	90,406
1981	281.8	327.8	223.5	1,295.2	475.5	1,040.8	558.0	411.2	91,156
1982	273.7	312.2	217.7	1,316.6	473.6	1,029.8	560.9	401.1	89,566
1983	276.0	317.9	202.5	1,327.2	479.5	1,077.8	566.9	402.8	90,138
1984	280.9	325.5	198.9	1,384.8	503.2	1,180.8	601.4	427.1	94,156

PERCENT CHANGES IN JOBS

1977-78	5.9	7.8	9.9	8.7	7.0	10.6	7.5	13.7	5.1
1978-79	1.2	2.0	7.1	6.0	3.8	9.4	4.4	9.5	3.6
1979-80	—1.2	—2.4	4.7	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.4	4.2	0.6
1980-81	0.5	—0.7	6.3	3.5	2.2	2.6	1.3	2.8	0.8
1981-82	—2.9	—4.8	—2.6	1.7	—0.4	—1.1	0.5	—2.5	—1.7
1982-83	0.8	1.8	—7.0	0.8	1.2	4.7	1.1	0.4	0.6
1983-84	1.8	2.4	—1.8	4.3	4.9	9.6	6.1	6.0	4.5

ANNUAL AVERAGE CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

1977	6.4	5.9	3.6	6.2	7.8	8.2	5.7	7.0	7.1
1978	6.0	5.7	3.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	4.6	4.4	6.1
1979	5.1	5.7	2.8	4.8	6.6	5.1	4.5	4.8	5.8
1980	6.0	7.9	3.9	5.6	7.4	6.7	5.4	5.6	7.1
1981	6.9	7.6	4.1	5.5	7.3	6.1	6.7	7.1	7.6
1982	8.6	9.8	5.8	7.7	9.2	9.9	7.8	10.1	9.7
1983	8.8	9.8	8.4	6.6	10.1	9.1	9.2	9.8	9.6
1984	7.4	7.2	6.3	5.6	7.5	5.0	6.5	7.8	7.5

Sources: *Employment and Earnings* (various issues), U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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